

12-13-1962

Kabul Times (December 13, 1962, vol. 1, no. 233)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +10°C.
Minimum -7°C.
Sun sets today at 4-47 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6-55 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Also
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. I, NO. 233

KABUL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1962 (QAWS 22, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

Mrs. Bandaranaike To Go On Peace Mission To New Delhi And Peking Afro-Asian Conference On Sino-Indian Dispute Ends

COLOMBO, Dec. 13, (Reuter).—The Ceylonese Prime Minister, Mrs. Bandaranaike, will carry to New Delhi and Peking "peace proposals" to which the Afro-Asian conference here gave unanimity.

197 Indians Killed During Border Fighting
NEW DELHI, Dec. 13, (AP).—The Chinese troops put 18,926 Indian soldiers out of action in two short bursts of Himalayan fighting, official casualty figures disclosed on Wednesday.

The best available estimates here are that 30,000 Indian troops actually faced the Chinese during the border conflict.

On this basis nearly two-thirds of them were eliminated from the front.

Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru told Parliament on Wednesday that 197 men were killed and 291 wounded. In addition, 9,811 were immobilized when their units were cut off and have since straggled back to the Indian lines.

NEW DELHI, 13, (Reuter).—The Soviet Ambassador here, Mr. Ivan Benediktov, on Wednesday night called on Mr. Nehru. He was understood to have delivered a message from Mr. Khrushchev on the Sino-Indian border dispute.

Brunei Revolt

BRITISH TROOPS CLEAN OUT LAST INSURGENT POCKET

SERIA, Dec. 13, (Reuter).—Fourteen British and 31 Asian and Eurasian hostages burst out to freedom from the police station here when troops cleaned out the last pocket in this oil town on Wednesday.

The insurgents guarding them fled and a Reuter correspondent saw the hostages come running out, hands linked above their head.

Some had been used as "human shields." They told the story of their ordeal—and the heroism of a Scottish nurse, Jean Scott, whom they called the Florence Nightingale of Seria.

FRENCH PRESIDENT PRAISES KENNEDY'S STAND ON CUBA

PARIS, Dec. 13, (DPA).—French President Charles de Gaulle yesterday praised U.S. President John F. Kennedy for the way in which he (Kennedy) had tackled the Cuba crisis.

General de Gaulle made his remarks of appreciation during a one-hour discussion with the U.S. Secretary of State Mr. Dean Rusk during which the latter informed the President about the course of the Cuba conflict. Mr. Rusk also assured General de Gaulle that recent Soviet-U.S. talks and the correspondence between Mr. Kennedy and the Soviet Premier, Mr. Khrushchev had been confined exclusively to the Cuba question.

Asghar Becomes Candidate For Municipal Elections

Resignation As Deputy Minister Of Interior Accepted

KABUL, Dec. 13.—Professor Mohammad Asghar, the Deputy Minister of Interior has resigned his post to become a candidate in the coming municipal elections of Kabul city. His resignation has been accepted by the concerned authorities.

According to an announcement by the Municipal Secretariat four persons have become candidates for the fourth term of municipal elections so far. They are Professor Mohammad Asghar of Baraki, Mr. Mohammad Mohsen of Andarabi, Mr. Sayed Monawar Shah of Chindawol and Mr. Malik Noor Mohammad of Qalacha.

Mazar Farmers Agree To Buy Farm Tractors

MAZAR, Dec. 13.—The purchase of a number of agricultural tractors and the procurement of other tools and implements was the agenda of a meeting held yesterday at the Government House in Mazar-e-Sharif in the presence of Governor Pramach.

A number of farmers at the meeting expressed their readiness to purchase tractors and agricultural implements. They also discussed matters related to payments with the Governor.

The Ministry of Agriculture has signed a contract with the Soviet company of Techno-Export for the purchase of 100 tractors.

NATIONALISTS FIRE ON PAKISTANI CAMP

KABUL, Dec. 13.—A report from Bajawar, Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, states that recently a group of Salarzai nationalists opened fire against the Pakistani military camp of Munda which lasted for a number of hours. The exact losses and casualties on both sides are not known.

WORK IN FULL SWING ON S. TARNAK CANAL Project To Irrigate 20,000 Acres Of Land In Kandahar

KANDAHAR, Dec. 13.—Work on the completion of the southern Tarnak Canal in Kandahar by the Afghan Construction Unit of the Helmand Valley Authority is in progress. The 20 kilometre long canal will also have necessary spillways for the canal.

Referring to agricultural developments of northern Tarnak area Mr. Noori explained that another canal seven kilometres long and with a capacity of 680 cubic metres per second had already been completed.

He also said that the Afghan Construction Unit was planning to reclaim 12,000 acres of land under the Second Five Year Plan which include enormous work on facilitating a comprehensive system drainage of the marshy land as of drainage.

Afro-Asian Group Proposes Time Limit For Freedom To Colonial People

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 13, (AP).—The fixing of a definite time limit for granting of independence to colonial peoples was proposed in a draft resolution submitted to the General Assembly on Wednesday.

U.N. Committee Accepts Peace Operation Costs

NEW YORK, Dec. 13, (APA).—The United Nations General Assembly's Budgetary Committee voted on Wednesday to "accept" and not merely "take note of" the World Court advisory opinion on validity of the costs of its Congo and Middle East peace operations.

The key vote was on an amendment by Jordan, co-sponsored by Syria, Saudi Arabia and Iran to a 19-nation resolution asking the Assembly to accept the court opinion that the costs were expenses of the organization. The amendment sought to deny that the court opinion had any binding legal force on the Assembly.

Wider Acceptance Adoula Urges Of Conventions Against Slavery

U.N. Committee Adopts Anglo-Danish Resolution

UNITED NATION, New York, Dec. 13, (Reuter).—The General Assembly's Social Committee unanimously adopted an Anglo-Danish inspired draft resolution calling for wider ratification of International Conventions against slavery.

The resolution, sponsored by 51 nations, would have the General Assembly note that 41 nations have not yet ratified the 1926 International Slavery Convention and that 71 nations are not parties to the supplementary convention of 1956 on the abolition of slavery, the slave trade and institutions and practices similar to slavery.

A British delegate declared that wider ratification of the Conventions was the most essential step to eradicate, once and for all, all forms of slavery.

He said there were still millions of human beings throughout the world who are not in any true sense human beings but cattle.

HAKIMI PRAISES SERVICES OF UNICEF

Kabul, Dec. 13.—The Ministry of Public Health expressed appreciation yesterday for the assistance rendered by the UNICEF in promoting public health in Afghanistan.

Dr. Hakimi, President of Health Affairs speaking on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the founding of UNICEF stated yesterday that the organization had rendered considerable assistance to Afghanistan as well as other countries.

He said that ministry appreciated UNICEF's assistance and advice in promoting mothers and children's health. He expressed the hope that the world health organization will be able to continue and extend its assistance to Afghanistan in the coming years.

The draft, drawn up by 22 members of the Afro-Asian group, also calls for enlarging to 24 the present Special Committee of 17 created to implement last year's declaration on granting independence to colonial peoples.

The proposed resolution sets no time limit itself, but invites the enlarged committee of 24 "to propose specific measures for the complete application of the declaration including recommendations concerning the finding of an appropriate time limit."

Sponsoring the resolution were Afghanistan, Algeria, Ethiopia, Ghan, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Syria, Tanganyika, Uganda, United Arab Republic and Upper Volta.

Embargo On Katangese Exports

LEOPOLDVILLE, Dec. 13, (Reuter).—The Congolese Prime Minister, Mr. Cyrille Adoula, on Wednesday asked 17 countries including Japan to put an immediate embargo on all South Katanga Copper and Cobalt exports.

A Government communique said the request had been made under phase three of U.N. Secretary-General U Thant's plan for Congo reunification, which includes sanctions and other pressures to force Katanga to end its secession.

The other nations are Belgium, Italy, France, West Germany, Britain, United States, South Africa, Sweden, Portugal, India, Austria, Southern Rhodesia, Denmark, Switzerland, Brazil and the Netherlands.

U THANT'S APPEAL

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Dec. 12, (Reuter).—U Thant, the Secretary-General Wednesday appealed to a number of countries for help in obtaining Katanga's compliance with the laws of the Central Congolese Government.

But United States and British Spokesman said their countries were not among the immediate recipients of the appeal.

Meanwhile, an informed source said that U Thant was anxious to avoid any impression that he was asking at present for sanctions against Katanga.

The gist of U Thant's appeal, it was stated, was a request for actions that would assist in the upholding of the laws of the Central Government headed by Mr. Cyrille Adoula.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

DECEMBER 13, 1962

Portugal And World
Public Opinion

Portuguese colonialism has once again been condemned by the United Nations. The Trusteeship Committee of the world organization has also earnestly requested all States to prevent the sale and supply of military equipment to Portugal in its oppressive measures against the nationalists of Africa. Charges were made in the Committee that Portugal was using NATO arms and troops to suppress the freedom fighters in her African territories. The NATO countries, on the other hand, reject these allegations. But whether Portugal is using NATO troops in suppressing national elements in her African territories or not is another matter. The fact is that the world knows pretty well that Portugal alone by herself is not able to conduct a ruthless campaign against the people of several territories which it rules.

Whether it gets the arms free or it buys it, the point is that all States should refrain from supplying her with arms. For it is used in implementing a policy which is completely contrary to the United Nations Charter and the Covenants of Human Rights.

It is our thinking that since Portugal is a member of Western alliance, and to a great extent it relies on the help and assistance of these countries, they should be able to influence and, indeed, prevent that Government from its anti-freedom campaign which is completely repugnant to the spirit of our time.

The resolution adopted by the U.N. Trusteeship Committee should be interpreted as such. For it should be obvious to all nations that one of the countries which has not been fully co-operating with the United Nations was Portugal. It has refused to provide information on the situation prevailing in her overseas territories and, in addition, it has ignored all United Nations calls to stop its oppressive action in those areas.

We hope that those Powers who have voted against the resolution, which by the way, has received a two third majority, should bear these points

Afghanistan's Views On Palestine Refugees Question

My delegation also supports the demands of the representative of the Palestine Arab Delegation, Mr. E. A. Alghouri who stated before this Committee on November 30, 1962 that pending the return of the displaced Arabs to their homes and concluding a just and honourable settlement of the complex problem of Palestine, Arab property which is estimated to be more than several billion dollars should be placed under a United Nations custody to be safeguarded and its income be returned to its legitimate owners who are now living by the charity of others. Only in this way will the burden of international assistance be reduced and the revenue being derived therefrom be a great help to the displaced Arabs and the operation of UNRWA. Furthermore, this return of the income of the Arab property will give the refugees a sense of dignity and pride. They now live with broken spirit and feelings because they are dependent upon the help and charity of others. In fact Chapter 2 of Resolution 181 (ii) of November 29, 1947 also proposes the protection of Arab property in Israel. Under international law, 1. The UNRWA which is fulfilling its mandate admirably its humanitarian work under the wise leadership of Mr. Davis should be continued, and its mandate confirmed, and greater financial support be rendered, beyond June 1963.

Asian Industrial Production Continues To Expand

The rates of increase in the manufacturing and mining industries in Asia, excluding mainland China, from 1958 to the first half of 1962 were the highest among all regions of the world, excluding eastern Europe, according to data compiled by the United Nations Statistical Office appearing in the November issue of the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. The index of over-all industrial and mineral production for Asia has more than doubled in the last six years. Taking as a base 1953=100, the index was 86 for 1957 and climbed to 183 for the period April-June of this year. This figure comprises the indices of 136 for mining and 190 for manufacturing. Heavy manufacturing, particularly basic metals and metal products is by far the fastest growing segment of industrial activities in Asia. While the index for food, beverages and tobacco was only 114 in the second term of this year, always with reference to 1958=100, the index for metal products is 306. Heavy manufacturing rose ten times in the last 14 years, from 24 in 1948 to 240 in April-June 1962. Nevertheless, the relative weight of heavy manufacturing in Asia in comparison with total world production is only 4.8 per cent.

Other Activities

Other activities showing relatively high rates of increase are paper and paper products, chemicals and petroleum and coal products and non-metallic mineral products. Their indices in the Bulletin are, respectively, 175, 162, and 166.

The United Nations publication in mind and try to help make Portugal accept a policy based on peace and justice. And for Portugal itself, we hope that it will realize to what extent the world public opinion demands a change in her policy.

Part II

2. Machinery should be set up to safeguard the property of the Arab refugees left behind at the time of partition and its income be returned to its original owners. 3. The Conciliation Commission should be revitalized for the implementation of Resolution 194 (III) and its composition should be revised in order to be effective machinery of the United Nations. We hope that at this session of the General Assembly the above mentioned steps to which I referred will be taken. For this would indeed be positive measures towards the just and permanent solution of the Palestine issue. To conclude I would like to state that my delegation will favourably consider any suggestion or solution based on these points of view, in order to protect the interest of Arabs of Palestine and to bring a just solution to this unfortunate problem.

In our view, to solve the problem of Palestine on the basis of the Resolution of December 11, 1948, the following steps as a matter of urgency should take place at this session of the General Assembly: 1. The UNRWA which is fulfilling its mandate admirably its humanitarian work under the wise leadership of Mr. Davis should be continued, and its mandate confirmed, and greater financial support be rendered, beyond June 1963.

2. Machinery should be set up to safeguard the property of the Arab refugees left behind at the time of partition and its income be returned to its original owners. 3. The Conciliation Commission should be revitalized for the implementation of Resolution 194 (III) and its composition should be revised in order to be effective machinery of the United Nations.

The industrial production of Formosa rose at a steady pace to reach 185 last January. The indices were 113 for 1955, 128 for 1960 and 143 for last year. Nevertheless, general industrial production seems to have slackened its pace during the first months of this year, to be 150 in June. While mining, manufacturing, and electricity and gas had continued a steady expansion, construction diminished to be only three-fourths of 1958, with an index of 72 for the whole of 1961 and 74 for June 1962.

Japan shows the greatest rate of increase in industrial production, which has more than doubled in the last four years and tripled since 1955. The index that in 1955 was 69 for general activities rose to 189 for 1961 as a whole, was 210 for last December and reached 226 in March of this year. However, the work dropped to 229 for June. An even greater expansion corresponds to mining in the Republic of Korea. Its index was 54 in 1955 and it grew vigorously to 139 in 1959, 183 in 1960 and 207 last year. The last figure shown for August this year is 248, almost five times the production in this field seven years ago.

Provisional data for Pakistan at 142 for the last term of 1961, with practically the same figures, 144 and 142, for mining and manufacturing, excluding food products, clothing, furniture, most non-metallic mineral goods and metal products for which data are not yet available.

Coal and iron mining in India reflected moderate increase during the first five months of this year with regard to index of 128 for a year ago. The most marked expansion corresponded to electricity with an index of 168 last May.

This data includes Afghanistan, Brunei, Burma, Ceylon, Singapore and the Federation of Malaya, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Sarawak, Formosa, Thailand, the Republic of Viet-Nam.

KENNEDY DEFENDS STEVENSON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, (AP). President Kennedy on Wednesday defended Mr. Adlai Stevenson, his Ambassador to the United Nations, against charges that Mr. Stevenson had favoured a compromise with the Soviet Union on the issue of offensive weapons.

Mr. Stevenson "has done an excellent job at the United Nations," the President said at a press conference. A National Magazine article early this month said that Mr. Stevenson, in high level National Security Council discussions just before the Cuban crisis began, had favoured a softer approach than the one finally adopted by the Administration.

The United States is aiming to land a man on the moon before the end of this decade. The President said the nuclear rocket would not come into play until 1970 or 1971, but it would be useful in further trips to the moon or to mars.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, (Reuters).—The United States is not counting on a nuclear rocket to carry a man to the moon, President Kennedy told his press conference yesterday.

Asked about progress on the nuclear rocket, rover, he said present reactor tests should be completed in July.

He added that the nuclear rocket would not play a role in any first nuclear landing.

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The President said the nuclear rocket would not come into play until 1970 or 1971, but it would be useful in further trips to the moon or to mars.

THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

The daily Anis of yesterday carried an editorial entitled Katangese cessation must end. After giving some background information about the situation in the Congo and the separatist activities of the Katangese President Moise Tshombe the editorial refers to the plan outlined by the UN Secretary-General, U Thant for the solution of the Congolese problem.

Although, says the editorial, Mr. Tshombe was given ample time to study the plan and make his mind about it yet he is playing with the patience of the world public opinion in the hope that even the United Nations would run out of funds in keeping the Congo operations going and has not given a positive reply to the plan.

The editorial concludes by saying that the United Nations activities for solving the Congolese problems is most essential and in case they did not prove useful as against the stubbornness of Tshombe, economic sanctions will be needed by all countries in order to force Katanga into unity with the rest of the Congo.

Anis also front-paged the news about the coming Municipal elections and printed photos of the four persons who have made themselves candidates so far for the fourth term of the municipal elections.

Isiah's editorial was entitled "crises end in the Federal Republic of Germany".

After referring to the new cabinet formed in the Federal Republic of Germany by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, following the Spiegel crisis, the paper says that Dr. Adenauer is due to resign next autumn and it is not yet known as to who would replace him.

The editorial then confirms the view expressed by certain political quarters in the world about the West German Economic Minister Dr. Ludwig Erhardt as having a good chance for becoming the next Chancellor.

Radio

Radio Kabul in its commentary last night referred to the problems of British entry into the European Common Market. It said:

Varied and contradictory reports are being heard about the British entry into the European Common Market and about the formation of a United Europe.

The six members of the European Common Market are reported to be desirous to make a present to the public opinion in their countries by announcing the realization of the British entry into the Community, because public opinion in these countries must have been tired of conferences, talks, and negative results.

There are many obstacles from the British point of view, the latest of which being the awakening of public opinion in Britain itself. Public opinion in Britain is steadily against any change in the British stand as regards the question of entry.

Therefore, British representative at the present Brussels conference will let other members of the conference know that in case Britain changed her stand, it will have an unpleasant effect on the public opinion in that country and will tend to weaken the present Conservative Government at the House of Commons.

Two other basic obstacles of (Contd. on page 4)

RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

THURSDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT
Music 3-07-3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20; Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:
on 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40 commentary 6-40-6-43; Music 6-43-6-46; article on "Afghanistan today" 6-46-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

German Programme:
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

Western Music:
9-00-9-30 a.m. daily except Friday.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme).

9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical or popular music, alternating.

9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

FRIDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Kabul—Mazar:

Dep. 8:30; Arr. 10:40.

Mazar—Kabul:

Dep. 11:00; Arr. 13:00.

SATURDAY

Kabul—Kandahar:

Dep. 14:00; Arr. 16:00.

Kabul—Delhi:

Dep. 10:00; Arr. 16:40.

Kabul—Beirut:

Dep. 11:00; Arr. 18:35 next day.

Kabul—Mazar:

Dep. 08:30; Arr. 10:40.

INDIAN AIRLINES

Delhi—Amritsar—Kabul:

Arr. Kabul 12:45 p.m.

From Europe and Beirut to

Kabul via Teheran at 12:00.

FIRE BRIGADE

Fire Brigade: 20121-20122.

Police: 20155-20401.

Traffic: 20155-20401.

Airport: 20155-20401.

Ariana Bookings Office: 20711-20712.

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Research Shows Apples Stored In Bins Keep Better

Some useful information on the storage of apples has resulted from research at Ditton Laboratory (Larkfield, Maidstone, Kent, England). Experience has shown that bins containing apples should be rigid. If there is a tendency for the sides to "whip" during handling, then the apples inside will be bruised. Materials which offer a smooth continuous surface, such as weather resistant plywood or hardboard (made of compressed wood fibre) of outdoor quality, are better than sawn timber, which may warp and damage the fruit. It has also been found that if bruising is to be reduced to a minimum, then apples should not be stored deeper than 21 inches (53 centimetres) in the bin.

As far as ventilation is concerned, experiments at Ditton Laboratory and elsewhere suggest that in a store with air circulating from ceiling to floor, a minimum of four to six per cent of the bottom surface of a bin given over to ventilation slots will give a satisfactory speed of cooling if there is adequate refrigerating capacity, and will maintain a reasonably even distribution of temperature throughout the bin once the fruit has been cooled to storage temperature.

When Worcester eating apples at Luddington experimental horticulture station, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, were stored in bins wholly or partly lined and covered with polythene film, and kept in a store at a temperature of 38 degrees Fahrenheit, it was found that when they were taken from store they were firmer than apples from unlined bins.

Productive Fruit Picking
When four methods of fruit picking were tested at the National Institute of Agricultural Engineering (Wrest Park, Silsoe, Bedford, England)—one hand only picking; one hand picking and one receiving; both hands picking at once; and both hands picking alternatively—it was found that the fourth method was most productive and gave the best picking performance, largely because it required less concentration than the next best method, which with both hands picking at once. It was found, however, that when fruit pickers used one hand only, the other remaining idle, they reached only 40 per cent of their potential output, and when the second hand was used for receiving the fruit, only 50 per cent of their potential output.

Experience at the Institute has shown that the most effective containers are those slung on a shoulder harness and held in front of the body. They should be large enough to hold between 26 and 28 pounds (11.8 to 12.7 kilograms) of fruit.

It has also been found that a greater weight of fruit is picked in the same time from smaller trees, not only because there is less ladder work, but also because smaller trees tend to give bigger individual apples. But as height increases, production falls until with a tree 24 feet (7.3 metres) high some 30 per cent of the fruit picker's total ladders.



New styles of cycles exhibited at the International Cycle and Motor Cycle Show in London's Earls Court recently.

Movement Of Peoples And Ideas To And From Afghanistan

During the reign of Bakhtiar, Greek monarchs, more constant of our larger cities and places of the "Southern Route". This slab of time a large number of time that Afghanistan became the "Crossroads of Asia" where different civilization, peoples, beliefs, languages and cultures met of Achaemenids administration. In the preceding lines we mentioned the blending process of Achaemenid, Bactrian, Greek and Indian thought and culture in Afghanistan in 500 B.C. outstanding examples of this process can be found in the style of architecture, sculpture, painting, literature and also religious beliefs. In that period, this many-sided civilization is reflected in our country in Greek philosophies in Afghanistan brought a new civilization, "Greco-Indian". The leadership of the Kushans, who originally belonged to nomadic tribes in Central Asia, were instrumental in mingling together the elements of the civilization hitherto described, in the religious, intellectual, artistic, literary and architectural fields and thus founded great civilization in Afghanistan; this civilization continued up to the 7th century A.D. and the advent of Islam. The history of Afghanistan, from 600 B.C. to 700 A.D. covers a vast period, which has kept our Department of Archaeology extremely preoccupied during the past forty years with every excavation a new find is unearthed, which for Afghanistan herself and her neighbours, particularly India and Iran, is extraordinarily interesting and valuable.

Since the Achaemenid era and afterwards, caravan routes passed through Afghanistan, these land routes linked western lands with India. On the map of Afghanistan we have a ring of tracks, which in the north and south, for example Herat and Kabul, link these two places. These two north-south routes, one of which passed via Balkh and Baghlan and other extremely important because both of them served as caravan-routes and did much to promote the exchange of thought, commerce and ideas between Afghanistan and her neighbours, as also between the East and West. It is interesting to note that since ancient times up to the present most of our larger cities and places of the "Southern Route". This slab of time a large number of time that Afghanistan became the "Crossroads of Asia" where different civilization, peoples, beliefs, languages and cultures met of Achaemenids administration. In the preceding lines we mentioned the blending process of Achaemenid, Bactrian, Greek and Indian thought and culture in Afghanistan in 500 B.C. outstanding examples of this process can be found in the style of architecture, sculpture, painting, literature and also religious beliefs. In that period, this many-sided civilization is reflected in our country in Greek philosophies in Afghanistan brought a new civilization, "Greco-Indian". The leadership of the Kushans, who originally belonged to nomadic tribes in Central Asia, were instrumental in mingling together the elements of the civilization hitherto described, in the religious, intellectual, artistic, literary and architectural fields and thus founded great civilization in Afghanistan; this civilization continued up to the 7th century A.D. and the advent of Islam. The history of Afghanistan, from 600 B.C. to 700 A.D. covers a vast period, which has kept our Department of Archaeology extremely preoccupied during the past forty years with every excavation a new find is unearthed, which for Afghanistan herself and her neighbours, particularly India and Iran, is extraordinarily interesting and valuable.

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WELENSKY'S SUPPORT FOR WHITEHEAD
SALISBURY, Dec. 13, (Reuter).—Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Prime Minister, last night announced his 100 per cent support for Sir Edgar Whitehead in the Southern Rhodesian election, in which polling takes place on Friday.
Sir Edgar, the Southern Rhodesian Premier, is leader in Southern Rhodesian of the United Federal Party.

U.S. SETS OFF UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST
WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, (AP).—Two low-yield nuclear tests were set off underground by the United States on Wednesday at its Nevada Test site.
The American Atomic Energy Commission announcement gave no other details.
A low yield device has the blast power of not more than 20,000 tons of TNT.
The tests were the 58th and 59th in a series conducted over the last year in Nevada.

Big 4 Western Foreign Ministers Discuss Berlin

PARIS, Dec. 13, (Reuter).—The Big Four Western Foreign Ministers last night discussed the Berlin problem and related questions over dinner at the French Foreign Ministry, a French Foreign Ministry spokesman said.
The spokesman said the British, United States, French and West German Foreign Ministers considered the work of their Ambassadorial group which sits in Washington and keeps the Berlin situation under permanent review.
They gave further instructions for the work of the group.
An authoritative source said that no Berlin initiatives were discussed.

PRESS REVIEW
(Contd from Page 2)

course, existed formerly, to which the British Trade Secretary referred at the beginning of the Brussels negotiations. These are the British demands for safeguarding the interests of the Commonwealth countries and being allowed to stick to her own present agricultural policies. This means that Britain will enter the Common Market in Europe only if her Commonwealth countries do not suffer any economic losses on the one hand and changes in the British agricultural policies should be gradual after she joins the Common Market.

French stand to which she has been sticking firmly in the past and in the eyes of some observers has been one of the obstacles on the way to British entry, is also unlikely to change, specially now that General de Gaulle has gained another victory in winning the recent parliamentary elections. France considers the Treaty of Rome to be the basis of all negotiations, and is not ready to introduce any changes in the terms of that document. Taking everything into consideration it is very unlikely that the present Brussels talks will come to any final decision. The formation of an economically United Europe is still confronted with many obstacles and any fresh changes should be expected to take place in 1963.

Soviet Rocket And Bombers Removed From Cuba
KENNEDY REITERATES STAND ON INTERNATIONAL INSPECTION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, (DPA).—The United States in taking the appropriate measures to prevent any possible future secret transport to Cuba of offensive weapons, President John F. Kennedy said here last night.
Addressing a press conference he expressed his hope that the New York negotiations with the Soviet Union over Cuba would come to an end 'in a not too distant future'.
To the knowledge of the U.S. Government the Soviet rockets and jet bomber planes had really been removed from Cuba.
There was of course no one hundred per cent certainty so that verification through international inspection was necessary.

American aerial surveillance was however "very effective" too. Mr. Kennedy in this connexion indicated that reconnaissance flights over Cuba were being carried out daily.
The President did not yet comment on Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's remarks earlier yesterday that the Soviet Union would reserve its freedom of action in Cuba if the USA failed to keep all its promises.
Mr. Kennedy only reaffirmed his position that the Soviet Union would have to fulfil its promise of international inspections in Cuba before the USA could give non-aggression guarantees.
The President said that new regulations aimed at restricting Western ships transports to Cuba would be published shortly.

Mr. Kennedy announced that no definite decision on a further development of the Skybolt air-to-ground rocket would be taken until the current talks with Britain had been finished.
The President said at any rate he would discuss the subject with British Premier, Mr. Harold Macmillan next week. Mr. Kennedy disclosed that previous tests of the Skybolt rocket, which all failed, had already cost 550 million dollars.

Argentine Air Force Chief Defies Government Demands

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 13, (Reuter).—Brigadier Cayo Alsina, dismissed Argentine Air Force Chief, who has set up a rebel command in Central Argentina, on Wednesday defied Government demands that he surrender.
Fighter planes swept over Cordoba City, 300 miles from Buenos Aires, early yesterday, in a Government demonstration of strength.
A few hours earlier, the new Air Force Commander-in-Chief, Brigadier Carlos Conrado Arminini, in a nationwide broadcast, had called on the Cordoba Garrison to surrender to avoid an armed clash with vastly superior forces.
After the flypast, the Government issued a communique making it clear the flights were a deterrent display to induce the City's Air Garrison to surrender. But brigadier Alsina, who refused to surrender his post as air force C-in-C stayed out.

Peace Mission

(Contd. from page 1)
It was also known that despite the tense secrecy of the last three days all delegates approved the buffer zone principle.
Differences were on drawing lines of the zone and the non-aligned countries found themselves in three camps: the United Arab Republic proposed a zone in which the Chinese would withdraw to the September 8, 1962 line, which is the minimum demand of India.
Burma and Cambodia opposed this as being "too obviously pro-Indian."
Others were seeking a compromise, including Indonesia with a buffer zone plan that would have safeguarded China's road in the disputed area of Ladakh.
In view of the differences of opinion there was some speculation that the proposals were indefinite as to the specific area of the buffer zone.
It was known that Burma had proposed sending a "peace mission" to New Delhi and Peking, making a non-specific appeal to the two countries to resume negotiations.

CALL FOR CONCLUSION OF CUBAN TALKS
Favourable Conditions In Cuba, Says Soviet Premier

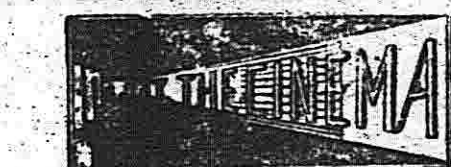
MOSCOW, Dec. 13, (Tass).—Speaking on the Soviet foreign policy at the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Mr. Khrushchev, the Soviet Prime Minister said yesterday.
Now favourable prerequisites have been created to end the dangerous crisis which arose in the Caribbean. What is needed now is to bring the negotiations to a conclusion, to record the understanding reached as a result of the exchange of messages between the Government of the Soviet Union and the Government of the United States.
The Soviet Government is convinced, Mr. Khrushchev stressed, that it is not in the interest of peace to tarry with the completion of the settlement of the Caribbean crisis, and we hope that the Government of the United States understands this.
Mr. Khrushchev also summed up some of the results of the beginning of normalization of the situation over Cuba:
First, it has been possible to avert invasion which threatened the Republic of Cuba from day to day and, therefore, to avert an armed conflict. It has been possible to overcome a crisis fraught with the danger of a universal thermonuclear war.
Second, the United States, publicly, before the whole world, pledged not to attack the Republic of Cuba, and to restrain its allies from doing so.
Replying to the question which side triumphed, who won Mr. Khrushchev said that it was sanity, the cause of peace and security of peoples that won. As a result of mutual concessions and compro-

Algeria Launches Agrarian Reform

ALGIERS, Dec. 13, (Reuter).—Algerian Prime Minister, Mr. Ahmad Ben Bella told cheering National Assembly deputies last night that Algeria had started her Agrarian Reform.
Mr. Ben Bella, in a three-hour speech winding up the Assembly's week-long General Policy debate, said administration by Farm-workers' Committees of one million hectares of land vacated by French settlers meant that "Agrarian Reforms has already been translated into action."
Speaking about unemployment the Algerian leader said it was no longer true that Algeria had two million unemployed.
Since his Government took over on September 29, one quarter of the unemployment in the big centres and much more in the countryside had been absorbed by reconstruction projects.

PHILIPPINES RENEWS CLAIM FOR NORTH BORNEO

NEW YORK, Dec. 13, (Reuter).—The Philippines on Wednesday renewed its claim to sovereignty over British North Borneo and accused the British Government of refusing to negotiate.
The claim, made in the United Nations Trusteeship Committee, was immediately rejected by Britain.
My Government has no doubt over its sovereignty in this territory, the British delegate, Mr. Patrick Wall, declared.
In laying claim to North Borneo, the Philippines delegate, Mr. Eduardo Quintero, also expressed concern over the current armed revolt in the neighbouring British territory of Brunei.



PARK CINEMA:
For three days at 4-30, 7-00 and 9-00 p.m. English film: **LAST HOLIDAY**; starring Alec Guinness, Beatrice Campbell and Kay Welsh.
KABUL CINEMA:
At 4-00 and 6-30 p.m. Indian film; **DETECTIVE**; starring Pradeep Kumar, Mala Sinha and Johnny Walker.
BEHZAD CINEMA:
At 4-00 and 6-30 p.m. American film; **DANGEROUS EXILE**; starring Richard O'Sullivan.
ZAINAB CINEMA:
At 4-00 and 6-30 p.m. Indian film; **PRIVATE SECRETARY**; starring Ashok Kumar and Jaya Shree. At 9-00 p.m. Indian film **AAN**; starring Dilip Kumar, Nadira and Prem Nath.

Kabul News In Brief

KABUL, Dec. 13.—Mr. Tolstov, President of the Soviet-Afghan Friendship Society, met Professors of the Faculty of Letters yesterday and also observed procedures of the annual examinations.
He also presented a number of books to the faculty's library and was presented with a number of the faculty's publications.
Mr. Tolstov, also met Professor Khalili yesterday and discussed with him the history of Ghazni and Khwarazm.
The Soviet guest last night attended a reception in his honour given by Mr. Gulpacha Ulfat president of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society at Kabul Hotel. Both the host and the guest delivered speeches reaffirming the long standing friendly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union and hoping for the further strengthening and development of these ties.
The reception was attended by high officials of the Press Department and Mr. Antonov, the Soviet Ambassador at the court of Kabul and newspaper editors.

KABUL, Dec. 13.—A reception was held in the Iranian Embassy last night to celebrate the anniversary of Iran's Army Day. The function was attended by Mr. Ali Mohammad, the first Deputy Prime Minister, some Cabinet Members, high ranking military officers and civil officials and members of the diplomatic corps at the court of Kabul.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Christmas decoration lighting sets for sale at
MOHAMMED SARWAR
ELECTRIC SHOP,
SHAHI WATT.

KABUL GOLF CLUB
End of season dinner and dance, Khyber Restaurant, 8 p.m. Saturday, 15th December, 1962. Guests 100 Afs. BYOL.

border conflict, the Soviet Premier said. We, believe in the wisdom of the leaders of China and India and hope that they will not succumb to provocations and achieve a reasonable solution of the conflict. It is our ardent desire that the great powers, people's China and India, fully restore and strengthen their ancient traditional friendship.
The head of the Soviet Government declared: One must, at last, restore the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations, it is high time to return to the People's Republic of China her ancient land—Taiwan.